



# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Established June 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1906

10 PAGES. Price Five Cents.

LAST EDITION

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.

Fair and warmer.

Silver, 64 1/2¢ per ounce.  
Copper (casting), 18 1/2¢ per pound.  
Lead, in ore, \$3.50; New York, \$3.47 1/2.

## OFFICERS SAY THEY HAVE STEUBENBERG'S ASSASSIN

Name of the Man Suspected Is M. J. Hogan, Who Registered from Denver.

Fish Lines Similar to Those Attached to the Infernal Machine Found in His Room—Prisoner Said to Have Been in the Coeur d'Alene Bull Pen.

Boise, Ida., Jan. 1.—The officers believe they have one of the men responsible for the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. He is one of those who have been under suspicion. This man registered at the Saratoga hotel three weeks ago as M. J. Hogan, giving Denver as his address. A year ago he stopped at the Pacific hotel, registering as Thomas Hogan.

**Fish Lines Found.**  
A search of his room at the Saratoga hotel resulted in the finding of an old overcoat and some other rough clothes, also some fish lines similar to the pieces found at the scene of the explosion supposed to be part of the string with which the trigger of the infernal machine was pulled. Further, in his grip was a lot of white powder believed to be a high explosive. There was also something that looked like brown wrapping paper, but it would not burn. The contents of the grip are in the hands of chemists.

**Was in Bull Pen.**  
It is stated that Angus Sutherland, former sheriff of Shoshone county, who is on the ground, has recognized this man as one who was in the famous "bull pen" at the Coeur d'Alene in 1899. This story has not yet been confirmed nor another that Matthewson is his right name. The officers determined to bring Hogan to Boise this evening as the jail at Caldwell is a very poor affair and affords no opportunity to keep suspects apart. After a conference, however, it was determined to keep him there, since it was feared the removal of him would be construed as evidence of fear of mob violence.

**Mysterious Actions.**  
Hogan has been a rather mysterious character. He often went out, giving some explanation of his absence. At one time he went out to look at land, he said, but it was known he had not left town. The officers believe he was carefully laying the plans for the crime and expected to escape suspicion by remaining in his quarters in the hotel until a convenient opportunity should be presented to take his departure.

**Address by Borah.**  
The funeral of ex-Governor Steunenberg will occur tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, the services being held by Rev. W. J. Boone, president of the College of Idaho, a Presbyterian school. W. E. Borah will deliver an address on the occasion.

**MINERS WILL TAKE ACTION.**  
Western Federation to Investigate Killing of Steunenberg.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 1.—"An inquiry into the assassination of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho will be conducted by the Western Federation of Miners," said President Charles H. Moyer of that organization today. "We will do this not only to prepare ourselves against any charges that may be brought against the federation, but in order to ascertain, if possible, whether or not a member of our organization committed the crime. The affair is to be lamented. No one is more sorry for its perpetration than are the officers of the federation."

**DETECTIVE AT CALDWELL.**  
If Hogan Is the Guilty Man, He Cannot Escape.

Boise, Ida., Jan. 1.—Captain W. S. Egan, manager of Thiel's detective agency in Spokane and Angus Sutherland, formerly sheriff of Shoshone county, arrived at Caldwell this evening. They did not see M. J. Hogan, the man believed to be guilty of the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, but they examined his handwriting and expressed the belief it was that of a man who was in the Coeur d'Alene in 1899 and served in the bull pen. The name of the man has not been given out, but there is a rumor that it is Matthewson.

**Hogan Kept Cool.**  
Hogan on the evening of the murder sat in the lobby of the Saratoga hotel and showed great indifference. Though everybody was excited about the crime he was as cool as a cucumber. At one time he called one of the members of the board of county commissioners aside and asked the latter where a good band of wethers could be bought. Captain Swain has been placed in charge of the work. The materials found in the valise belonging to Hogan are to be analyzed by the state chemist, but he has not yet arrived here.

**Gooding's Proclamation.**  
Governor Gooding today issued the following proclamation:  
"In the death of the late ex-Governor Steunenberg the state has met great loss and that he paid the extreme penalty for standing for law and order in the state there is no question in my mind."

**BULLET SILENCED THE ARDENT WOOPER**

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 1.—Miss Barbara Toxer today shot and killed F. C. Clayton, a business man of this city. The woman asserts that Clayton attempted to assault her and that she shot in self defense. The shooting occurred in the woman's room, where the deceased is alleged to have forced an entrance. Both parties are single. The woman is about 35 years of age and the man about 33. The woman is under arrest pending an investigation by the coroner.

## DAVIS DEFEATS W. MONT FERRY

Caucus of American Councilmen-Elect Agrees on Hold-Over Republican for President.

Arthur J. Davis of the Fifth municipal ward was decided upon as president of the city council and a policy calling for a "clean sweep" in the matter of appointive officers was adopted at a caucus of American party councilmen-elect held in the Main street office of Mayor-elect Ezra Thompson yesterday. Mr. Thompson and the nine American councilmen—Crabtree, Martin, Hobday, O'Donnell, Carter, Ferry, Davis, Black and Mulvey—were present at the meeting.

**Two Good Americans Now.**  
Mr. Davis, like Mr. Hobday, was elected to the service being Republican, but both may be regarded as members of the American party so far as their future action in the city council is concerned. Mr. Davis entered the council early in 1900, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. C. Gemmell. He was elected to the position in 1901 and again in 1903. He was elected as long-term councilman from the Fifth in 1903 and hence was not a candidate last year.

Mr. Davis was a strong supporter of Mr. Thompson and Davis's latter's former terms as mayor and may be depended upon to support heartily any policies advocated by the American party mayor.

**Mulvey May Be in Race.**  
Should these men refuse to stick to Davis, however, interesting complications would be possible. It is possible that the non-American members of the new council might get together on Mulvey, for instance, who is the only former Democrat elected on the American ticket, and by adding their strength to what Mr. Davis's strength that developed, defeat the plans of the majority of the American party members.

The old council will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to wind up its affairs. The old administration will cease to hold office at noon, when the new officers will be sworn in.

**Members of New Council.**  
First ward—L. D. Martin, Thomas Hobday, C. J. Crabtree, Second ward—J. H. Preece, E. G. O'Donnell, A. R. Carter, Third ward—F. S. Fernstrom, A. F. Barnes, John Back, Fourth ward—W. T. Tuddenham, Rulon S. Wells, W. M. Mont Ferry, Fifth ward—A. J. Davis, T. R. Black, M. E. Mulvey, Barnes, Fernstrom, Black, Tuddenham and Wells are Democrats. Preece is a Republican. The other members belong to the American party.

**BANKER FOUND GUILTY.**  
Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 1.—M. C. Palmer, charged with misappropriating the funds of the American Exchange National bank of Syracuse, of which he was president, was found guilty by a jury today. He was sentenced to five years in Auburn prison, but was remanded to the custody of the United States marshal pending an appeal of the case.

**JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.**  
Mansum, Okla., Jan. 1.—At 4 o'clock, W. Goodnight shot his wife and then killed himself. He was jealous.



And What Will the Harvest Be?

## LATER GLIMPSE OF N. M. SHEETS SENT TO HOME FOR WAYWARD GIRLS

Cecilia Tantonina, 17 Years Old, Banished From Warsaw for Inciting Revolution, Arrested in New York for an Attempt to Kill Herself.

New York, Jan. 1.—A daughter of a former prefect of police in Warsaw, Russian Poland, from which city she was banished by order of her father's successor for inciting revolution in the private school where she was being educated, a runaway from the school at Berlin where she was sent by her mother, and finally a would-be suicide in New York, 17-year-old Cecilia Tantonina today was sent to a home for wayward girls.

The young woman told her story in police court today, and at the same time exhibited a roll of bills containing more than \$400, the remainder of a remittance sent her by her mother before she left Berlin, and a large quantity of jewelry, apparently great value.

**Saved From Suicide.**  
She had been arrested after drinking laudanum and turning on the gas in her apartments in a downtown hotel. She told a police magistrate that the desire to kill herself was a sudden and irresistible impulse. She sent out for a vial of laudanum, for an imaginary toothache, drank the poison and turned on the gas. A maid detected the odor of the escaping gas in the halls and called an attendant, who broke the doors to the room.

**Arraigned in Police Court.**  
When Miss Tantonina was arraigned in police court today, charged with attempted suicide, she said her father was for many years the chief or prefect of police of Warsaw. He died eight months ago, leaving a fortune in money and eleven children. Several months ago, according to her story, she was attending a private school in Warsaw, when the new prefect of police, her father's successor, warned her mother that the school was a hotbed of revolutionary ideas and placed the blame for the agitation on Cecilia. She said her mother took her from the school and sent her to one in Berlin. This school did not suit the girl and she ran away to gay Paris. After two days' stay in Paris she decided to visit the United States.

**Jewels Are Heirlooms.**  
She had written her mother of her proposed visit to this country and received \$700 to cover the expenses. Most of the jewels she had, she explained, were heirlooms. One of these she showed to the court and said it had been in the family almost 800 years. She will probably be deported.

## AMERICAN WAR VESSELS AT HAND

This Government Will Interfere in Santo Domingo Just as It Did Two Years Ago — Morales Threatens to Bombard Puerto Plata.

Cape Hayti, Jan. 1.—Confirmation has been received of the report that the Morales cruiser Independencia yesterday landed 250 men near Puerto Plata, and in the name of President Morales notified the governor of Puerto Plata that the cruiser would attack the port by sea and by land if it did not surrender within twenty-four hours.

The American warships off Puerto Plata will not interfere with the operations of the Independencia and will take on board non-combatants who may desire to seek refuge under the American flag.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Advices received here from Santo Domingo by cable are to the effect that there is little probability of a bombardment of Puerto Plata by the Morales gunboat Independencia, as threatened. The United States ships Nashville and Scorpion are in progress which make it probable, as Captain Dillingham did at Monte Christi two years ago, that both factions will be warned to make their flight outside of the town, if they desire to fight at all.

## KING COPPER RESIDES IN THE UNITED STATES

Considerably Over Half of the World's Output Produced in This Country.

Utah Stands Fourth in the List of States Where the Red Metal is Mined and the Prospects for the Future Are Exceedingly Bright.

(Copyright, 1905, by Horace J. Stevens.)

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 1.—Although the United States now furnishes considerably more than half the copper supply of the world, the industry is of comparatively recent origin. A little mining was done, is a desultory way, in the state of New Jersey, near the Atlantic seaboard, in the latter years of the eighteenth century, and during the first half of the nineteenth century small mines were opened and worked in Vermont, Pennsylvania and other eastern states. Previous to the American civil war copper mines were opened in eastern Tennessee, near the Georgia line, but these were abandoned during the hostilities, and their working was not resumed until a few years ago.

**Copper in the West.**

It was not, however, until the discovery of native copper in the Lake Superior district that the production of the metal by American mines became important. The first recorded production of Lake Superior copper in commerce was in 1845, the output amounting to only 24,880 pounds. From that year forward the increase was steady, amounting to upwards of 1,000,000 pounds in 1884, exceeding 10,000,000 pounds in 1890, 20,000,000 pounds in 1895, 50,000,000 pounds in 1899, and 200,000,000 pounds in 1904. Montana, now the largest producer of the metal of any district in America or elsewhere, made its first recorded production in 1860, 200,000 pounds, and in 1868, 50,000,000 pounds in 1899, and 200,000,000 pounds in 1904. Montana, now the largest producer of the metal of any district in America or elsewhere, made its first recorded production in 1860, 200,000 pounds, and in 1868, 50,000,000 pounds in 1899, and 200,000,000 pounds in 1904. Montana, now the largest producer of the metal of any district in America or elsewhere, made its first recorded production in 1860, 200,000 pounds, and in 1868, 50,000,000 pounds in 1899, and 200,000,000 pounds in 1904.

**Utah Ranks Fourth.**

Utah, now standing fourth in output has produced copper in small quantities for many years as a by-product from the working of auriferous silver-lead and gold ores, but it is only within the past few years that the old silver-lead camp of Bingham has gained prominence as a producer of copper. The California copper deposits are extensive, but the production to date has been mainly from a single large mine, in the northern part of the state. With the advent of other powerful interests, including the United States Mining company and the General Electric company, the exploitation of the copper resources of California should be, for the future, on a scale more in keeping with their promise.

**Old World Distanced.**

Although the United States now produces more than half the world's copper supply, this has been the case for but a comparatively short period. A quarter century ago, in 1880, the United States made but 27,000 tons of the world's total copper supply of 153,959 gross tons—only 17 percentum of the total. Ten years ago, in 1895, the United States, for the first time, made more than half the world's total output of copper, turning out 168,917 tons, as compared with 164,648 tons produced by all other countries. During the ten years since passed the United States has furnished 52 to 57 per cent of the

total output, the proportion remaining remarkably constant at 54 per cent in five of the ten years.

**Production by States.**

The following table gives the American copper production, by states, for 1904, from the official figures, with an estimate for the last six months to come. The statistics for 1905 must be taken merely for what they purport to be—that is, as close an approximation of the exact figures as can be arrived at from the necessarily somewhat fragmentary data at command in the closing days of the year:

| State.         | 1904.       | 1905.       |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Montana        | 338,000,000 | 288,214,804 |
| Arizona        | 338,000,000 | 191,021,338 |
| Michigan       | 221,000,000 | 208,232,248 |
| Utah           | 90,000,000  | 47,000,888  |
| California     | 20,000,000  | 28,023,023  |
| East and South | 16,500,000  | 15,211,086  |
| Colorado       | 8,000,000   | 3,506,944   |
| New Mexico     | 2,000,000   | 3,384,668   |
| Wyoming        | 2,000,000   | 2,665,338   |
| Alaska         | 6,500,000   | 2,043,538   |
| Idaho          | 2,000,000   | 2,118,558   |
| Miscellaneous  | 2,500,000   | 803,084     |
| Totals         | 943,000,000 | 812,537,267 |

**Figures Look Large.**

The totals for 1905 look alarmingly large, indicating, as they do, an increased production of upwards of 180,000,000 pounds in the United States, as compared with an increase of 114,000,000 pounds in 1904, and of 57,000,000 pounds in 1903. The largest increase ever made in any previous year was 114,000,000 pounds in 1904, and before that the largest increase was approximately 80,000,000 in 1895. The increase for the single year, as indicated by the preceding table, is greater than the total production of American mines in 1884. The increase in production in 1884 was 16 per cent, and for 1905 was the same amount.

**Arizona Coming Fast.**

In 1904 Arizona made the largest increase in output, both relatively and actually, gaining 44,000,000 pounds in production, equivalent to 30 per cent. According to the 1905 estimate, for which the Arizona figures have been made with great care, the increase in a variety of ways, the increased production amounts to upwards of 63,000,000 pounds, a gain of 33 per centum. No such gain, actually or relatively, ever has been made before by any copper field of the globe. Were it for the marvelous developments of 1905 in the Butte camp, it would be a foregone conclusion that Arizona would step to first place among the producing states of America, within a very short period, and even as it is, Montana must look to her laurels, in the face of the fierce competition from the young giant of the southwest.

**Utah's Forward Stride.**

The 1905 estimates show a substantial gain by Michigan, though not as much as in the preceding year. Montana has made a larger gain, though small compared with the gain in Arizona, while Utah has scored an advance that, while not large in pounds, is highly significant in the figure of proportion. California shows a loss, due to the partial suspension of operations by the Mountain Copper company, which until very recently has been the only important copper producer of the state. The increased production of Alaska is but the precursor of an immense output, which will gather volume year by year to come. The output of Wyoming, though showing a substantial gain, remains disappointing, but it is hoped that the building of the long-delayed railroad to the Wind River district, in 1906, will permit the better utilization.

Continued on Page 2.

## REVIVAL OF CORN LAWS PROPOSED

Joseph Chamberlain Would Put a Small Tax on Wheat Imported Into Great Britain, but Would Arrange for the Free Admission of Raw Materials.

London, Jan. 1.—Joseph Chamberlain published his election manifesto today. After vigorously attacking the new government, which he describes as being essentially a "home rule little Englander government," depending for its existence on Irish votes, he devotes himself entirely to an exposition of his fiscal policy, especially to the subject of colonial preference, which he speaks of as the first item in the constructive programme of the Unionist party, the second item, closely connected with the first, being the policy of retaliation. He declares that the colonies will not wait indefinitely but will be forced to enter into arrangements with strangers.

**Tax on Wheat.**

He points out that the scheme of colonial preference will include a provision for a small tax on foreign wheat, but says that as both home-grown and colonial wheat will be free of the supply from the colonies will be limited, the price of bread will not be increased in the slightest degree. Mr. Chamberlain declares that he believes our objects can be fully attained by a moderate general tariff schedule, which is adapted to the existing conditions of our trade, and so arranged as to secure the largest amount of employment at fair wages for our people. I would necessarily provide for the free admission of raw materials and of articles which we do not market ourselves, while I would place a toll on the manufacturers of those countries who do not treat us fairly. Our policy is constructive and practical, while the policy of our opponents is destructive and theoretical.